PRICE ONE CENT.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Will be published every morning. (Sundays excepted.) at No. 30 Ann-street, New-York, And delivered to City Subscribers for One Cent per copy. Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum in advance

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

In the hope of securing a wide and general Advertising patronage, the favors of our friends will be inserted till further notice at the following reduced rates, viz:

FOR EACH ADVERTISEMENT OF Twelve lines or less (over sec.), first insertion 50 cts. Do. for each subsequent insertion. 25
Do. for Six insertions, or one week, SI 50 Do. for Six insertions, or one week. \$1 50
Do. for Twenty-five insertions, or one month, \$5 00

Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates. For Five lines, had the above rates; Two lines, one-fourth of these rates—payable in all cases in advance.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

TO LADIES SHOPPING INGRAND STREET
THE subscriber is daily receiving DRY GOODS from auction, of
the newest styles and latest importation, which will be offered at
reduced prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give a call reduced prices. Laches and examine the Goods.

and examine the Goods.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Brocke Shawls at all prices.

Befind do a new and rich arbiel.

Silk de damask patterns
MUSLIN DE LAINES.

Brown and blenched Sheeting and

Behda do a new and spatterns space.

Silk de damask patterns MUSLIN DE LAINES.
Elegant striped and figured Plain de Laines, all colors.

SILKS.
Rish Brocade from 6s to 8s ds striped from 5s to 7s do figured, a large assortment do numerous to mention in an indivertisement.

N. B. Ladies will call and examine.

C. A. HOMAN, 255 Grand street.

GERARD & KLINCK,

GERARD & KLINCK,
No. 167 Spring-street.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of LADIES to their stock of Dry Goods, comprising as great a variety of rich Silk Goods as can be found in Broadway, and at much lower prices. We will endoavor to convince all whe may favor us with a call, that the above are facts worthy of attention.

Our assertment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Rich China Silks

Rich Gigured do.
Plain, of all kinds
Rich Gigured do.
Plain, ef all kinds
Rich Gigured do.
Silk Shawls
Silk Searfs
Silk Searfs
N. R.—Just received, a superior article of Gambroons and Crape Camblets.

NEW AND RICES SPRING GOODS.

A. H. HALL. 29 Catharms street, coner of Henry, would instead to the Public generally that they have within the last month purchased at metion nearly \$59,009 worth of BRY GOODS, (solely for Cash,) many of them for less than half their value, which they are positively now selling for the following low and unheard-of prices:

CALICOES.

20 cases of Eaglish Prints, containing 40,000 yards, at 1s. per yard. These Goods are richly worth 1s8 per yard. Also, a good assortment of French Prints, from 2s to 2s6 per yard. Printed Muslins from 1s6 to 2s6 per yard.

9 2s6 per yard. M≈USSELIN DE LAINES. 290 dresses of dark De Laines, from 12s to 14s per dress. 100 dresses splendid satin stripe Challeys, very cheap. 50 Queen's fancy dress-

es splendid satin stripe Change, a consider the stripe Change, a new style of goods.)

SILKS.

Rich plain black and blue black Silks of every style and quality.

Also, a magnificent assortment of colored Silks, plain and figured.

SILAFLS.

SILAFLS.

SILAFLS.

SILAFLS.

SILAFLS.

SILAFLS.

Broche Shawls of the largest size, from 12s, up.

CLOTHS AND GASSIMERES.

CLOTHS AND GASSIMERES.

100 pieces Satinetts, from 3.6 to 8s. Gambrons, Drillings, and Summer Stuffs, of every size and pattern.

Linens, Lawns, Diapers, &c. &c. &c. 200 dozon of linen-cambric Hdkfs, from 5.6 upwards which is not half the cost of importation.

DOMESTIGS.

20 bales of heavy yard wide bro Sheetings, at 6d per yard. Also, 50 cases of bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, from 3d per yard upwards. Bedticks, Furnitures, Checky, Prints, &c.

A good assortient of Hoisery and Gloves.

N. B. Just received, 59 pieces of black and blue black Bembazines, from 6s. per yard upwards.

PRIOR os. per yard apacinos.

PRIOR PRENTED MUSLINS.

PROWN & CO. 469] Broadway, 2d store below Grand street, beg to call the attension of the Ladics to a large assortment of beautiful printed Mis-lins which they have just received. The styles are all entirely new, of the most elegant designs, and perfectly fast colors. The prices, it will be seen, are remarkably low.

Risk China patterns, white ground, only 3s, per yard.

Colored grounds, very beautiful style, 2s6d.

Solvadid reduced stripes, white

Spleadid colored stripes, enly 3s Also, 3000 yards new style Mous, de Laine, only 2s6 per yd, a great

bargain. 396, splendid 7-4 and 9-4 silk shawls, only \$3.58 and \$5.00. An entirely new style of rich Cashmere Shawls, have just been re-

ceives.

Plain colored satin striped Challys 4s per yard.

A large but of beautiful embroidered Challys, only 6s per yard. a24 1m

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.

WE invite the attention of our customers, (the Ladies in particular, to our extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, for quanty, style and cheapness, cannot be excelled in the city. Selling for Cash only, and having but one price to our Goods, from which we never vary, we can always offer bargains worthy attention.

SILKS.

Black double width high lustre. Hamilton. Placent, Waltham and

SILKS.

Black deuble width high lustre

"striped and figured, 2-6

"plain Halian, 5s

Colored Silk, yard wide, 10s

"English Gre de Naples, 3-6

"Corde Volonte for Bonnets
Blue black Leranting 3-

Hamilton, Phoenix, Waltham and other styles 5-4 & 6-4 Sheetings, New York Mills, Boott, Hamilton, Coddington, Waltham super, Berk-shire and other Long Cloths, from 8d to 1s Blue black Leranting 3 MOUSSELINE DE LAINE. Rich Satin stripe 4s Rich styles from 1s6 to 2s FRENCH & ENGLISH PRINTS

Heavy fine and superfine brown
Shirtings, slarge assortment
LINENS!—LINENS!
A large lot from auction, the best
assortment of Shirting and fine
Linens ever offered, from 2s to
10s per yard. Cheap RIBBONS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, & LACE,
GOODS., Astonishine Cheap,
P. GREGORY & SON,
a19 175 Spring street. Rich French Prints from 1s to 2s6
"English" 1s to 2s rican styles 6d to 2s6 Scotch Gingham fid to 2.6 TOWNSEND & MAC DOWELL, 165 Spring street, a

Henry fine and superfine brown

TOWNSEND & MAC DOWELL, 165 Spring street, are receif daily from anotice a large and desirable assortment of R. OodbS—among which may be found—
French Calicoes, handsome styles.
French Mourning Muchins, a beautiful article.
Figured and stripe De Lomes, of every shade and patters.
Plain Mode and blee black De Laines.
Stripe rep. and blue black Silks, uncommonly cheap.
9-4 rich silk Shawle.
Large lot of frich Linens.
2 cases Cambrie Hildis.
2 do plain and figd Parasols.

GT Cloths, Crassinieres, &c. at a small advance.

I Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. at a small advance. a23 121" CASH SYSTEM.

LESTER, HOLMES & CO.

A RE daily receiving from Auction and elsewhere constant supplies of new and fashionable STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which being bought with CASH, are offered to country and city merchants at unusually low prices for CASH. They invite those wise wish to get a great many Goods for a small sum of money, to examine their present unequalled Stock. THE CHEAP

GRAND-ST. DRY GOOD ESTABLISHMENT.

MULSE, 122 GRAND-STREET, respectfully informs his patross and the Public, that he is daily receiving from Auction a
great variety of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of the latest importation, which he is offering fer sale very low at fits Cheap Store, 122
Grand street, (between Eroadway and Croshy street.)—Where the
Nimble Sixpence is made to take the place of the Slow Shilling.

SILE LONG SHAWLS. BENNETT & RHODES, 405 Broadway, have just received—

2 cartan colored Long Shawl SCARFS.

3 do black do do

1 do emb'd do do

Also, Wide Black Silk for Scarfs, all of which will be sold low, a22 60

JOHN A. LORD respectfully informs his friends and custom-ers that he has now on hand a beautiful assertment of SPRING

GOODS of all descriptions.

Just received, 2000 varsh of French printed Lawns, 1s6 per yard;
Lines and Lines Cambrie Hdkfs, very low; French Prints and Printed Muslin; Heacted and Brown Muslin at all prices. A complete assouthent of Bonnet Sifts and Ribkons, Luces, Lisses, together with
overy other article in the millinery line, cheap at 163 Spring street,
coner of Thompson.

From Blackwood's Magazine for April.

"TOO LATE!" Too Larr! the curse of life! Could we but read In many a heart the thoughts that inly bleed, How oft were found Engraven deep, those words of saddest sound (Curse of our mental state!) Too late—too late!

Tears are there, acrid drops, that do not rise Quick guelling to the eyes;
Kindly relieving, as they gently flow,
The mitigable wee;
But oozing inward, silent, dark and chill
Like some cavernous rill
That falls congealing; turning into stone
The thing at falls upon.

But now and theu, may be the pent-up pain

Breaks out re-istless, in some passiona Of simulated grisf; Finding relief In that fond idle way For thoughts on life that prey.

"How truthfully conceived?" with glist ning eyes
Some list ner cries—
"Fine art to feign so well?"
Ah! none can tell
So truthfully the deep things of the heart
Who have not felt the smart.

Too late—the curse of life!—take back the cup.
So mockingly held up.
To lips that may not drain;
Was it no pain,
That long heart-thirst.
That the life-giving draught is offer'd first.
On that extrement shore.
Who leaves, shall thirst no more?

Who leaves, shall thirst no more?

Take back the cup.—Yet no!—who dares to say
"I is mackingly presented?—Let it stay—
If here too late,
There is a better state:
A cup that this may typify, prepared
For those who 've little of life's sweetness shared.
Nor many flow'rets found
On earthly ground:
Yet patiently hold on, abiding meek
The call of him they seek—
"Come, thou that weepest, but hast stood the test—
Home to thy rest."

From the Dial for April.

THOUGHTS ON LABOR.

"Gop has given each man a back to be clothed, a mouth to be filled, and a pair of hands to work with." And since wherever a mouth and a back are created a pair of hands also is provided, the inference is unavoidable, that the hands are to be used to supply the needs of the mouth and the back. Now, as there is one mouth to each pair of hands, Now, as there is one mouth to each pair of hands, work neither shall be eat." Still further, God has so beautifully woven together the web of life, with its warp of Fate, and its woof of Free-will, that in addition to the result of a In a rational and natural state of society,—that is, one in recompense in the very discharge thereof. In a rational designed to reach, towards perfection in the use of all his state of things. Duty and Delight travel the same road, senses, towards perfection in wisdom, virtue, affection, and the result we gain; but the means also are agreeable, for what was best in each man. there are pleasures in the work itself. These unexpected school to aid in developing the whole man, body and spirit. compensations, the gratuities and stray-gifts of Heaven, are because he would then do what nature fitted him to do. cattered abundantly in life. in like manner, has a reflective action, and gives the working man a blessing over and above the natural result which he looked for. The duty of labor is written on man's body, in the stout muscle of the arm and the delicate machinery of the hand. That it is congenial to our nature appears from the alactity with which children apply themselves to it and the alacrity with which calldren apply themselves to it and find pleasure in the work itself, without regard to its use.—

The young dack does not more naturally betake itself to the men be worn down as now by excessive toil before halt their

chisel, or the forge, seek a livelihood in what is sometimes ous as the sun at noon-day, that such are the circumstances named a more respectable and genteel vocation; that is in of many mea. a calling which demands less of the hands, and quite often bor is needed to supply its demands, for houses, food, less of the head likewise, than their fathers' hard craft; for parel, and other things must be refined and luxurious. that imbecility which drives men to those callings, has its requires much more work, therefore, to fill the mouth and seat mostly in a higher region than the hands. Affianced clothe the back, than in simpler times. To aggravate the damsels beg their lovers to discover or invent some ancestor difficulty, some escape from their share of this labor, by his dusty brother who toils with the saw an? the axe. These in their ancestors. So their share of the common burthen, men, after they have wiped off the dirt and soot of their thus increased, must be borne by other hands, which are early life, sometimes become arrant coxcombs, and standing laden already with more than enough. Still farther, this like the heads of Hermes without hands, having only a mouth, make faces at such as continue to serve the state by plain handiwork. Some one relates an anecdote which illus-trates quite plainly this foolish desire of young men to live other men's hands, refuse to be content with the simple a Snopkeeper and a Diacksman, both living in the same street, advertised for an apprentice on the same day. In a given time fifty beardless youngsters applied to the Haberdasher, and not one to the Smith. But this story has a term what he gets, the bands stop the mouth, and the screness of rible moral, namely, that forty-nine out of the fifty were the toil corrects the excess of desire, and if it do not, none

disappointed at the outset. graceful was confined to vain young men and giddy maidens of idle habits and weak heads, for then it would be looked natural appetite. But when the mouth and hand are on upon as one of the diseases of early life, which we know different bodies, and Absalom can coax his sister, or bribe must come, and rejoice when our young friends have happily passed through it, knowing it is one of 'the ills that flesh is natural restaint is taken from appetite, and it runs to excess. passed through it, knowing it is one of the his that nesh is hattorial restaint is taken from appetite, and it runs to excess, heir to, but is not very grievous, and comes but once in the lifetime. This aversion to labor, this notion that it is a curse and a disgrace, this selfish desire to escape from the which those men bind, and lay on men's shoulders, but will general and natural lat of man, is the sacramental sin of the not move with one of their fingers. The class of Mouths better class in our great cities. The children of the poer pray to be rid of it, and what son of a rich man learns a trade or tills the soil with his own hands? Many men look their share of the work; by their tyranny in increasing the the Hand that works. Yet one would suppose a man of useless hands and idle head, in the midst of God's world, self and his family, must work with his hands so large a wher each thing works for all; in the midst of the toil and part of his time, that nothing is left for intellectual, moral, sweat of the human race, must needs make an apology for sweat of the numan race, must need make an apology for destricte, and rengious improvement. He cannot look at his sloth, and would ask pardon for violating the common the world, talk with his wife, read his Bible, nor pray to law, and withdrawing his neck from the general yoke of hu-law, and withdrawing his neck from the general yoke of hu-manity. Still more does he seed an apology, if he is ne-work. He is rude in mind before he begins his work, and manny. Still more does he seek an aponcy, it he is act the structure in mind before he begins his work, and tive only in getting into his hands the result of others' work. his work does not refine him. Men have attempted long But it is not so. The man who is rich enough to be idle enough to wink this matter out of sight, but it will not be but it is not so. The man who, is then thought to the down. It may be worse in other countries, but it is bad values himself on his leisure, and what is worse, others valfor being busy, and working men for their toil, as if business the experiment. There must be a great sin somewhere in tor being busy, and working included and the support of the that state of society, which allows one man to waste day and world. In certain countries men are divided horizontally night in sluggishness or riot, consuming the bread of and the latter despise the employment of the former as mean and degrading. It is the slare's duty to plough, said a Hea-

not. The generous soldier fronts death, and charges in the cannon's mouth; it is the coward who lingers behind. rence to those who by superior cunning possessed themselves of the earnings of others, while it made wide the mouth and drew out the tongue at such as do the world's work. out these," said an ancient, "cannot a city be inhabited, but . they shall not be sought for in public council, nor sit high in | Suppose that the present work of the world can only be perthe congregation;" and those few men and women who are misnames the World, is their wisdom have confirmed the saying. Thus they honor those who six in idleness and case: saying. Thus they honor those who six in idleness and ease: should, as the unavoidable result of their toil, be cursed they extol such as defend a state with arms, or those who with extremity of labor, and ignorance, and rudeness, and collect in their hands the result of Asiatic or American industry, but pass by with contempt the men whe rear corn and cattle, and weave and spin, and fish and build for the whole human race. Yet if the state of labor were so hard and disgraceful as some fancy, the sluggard in fine raiment and the trim figure—which, like the lilies in the Scrip-ture, neither toils nor spins, and is yet clothed in more glory than Solomon—would both bow down before Colliers and Farmers, and bless thom as the benefactors of the race.-Christianity has gone still farther, and makes a man's greatness consist in the amount of service he renders to the world. Certainly he is the most honorable who by his head or his hand does the greatest and best work for his race. The noblest sould the world ever saw appeared not in the ranks of the indolent; but 'took on him the form of a servant,' and when he women of humble prospects in life, while building the consended his distribution.

and each mouth must be filled, it follows quite naturally, designed as a blessing, and naturally both a pleasure and a that if a single pair of hands refuses to do its work, then dignity, is often abused, till, by its terrible excess, it becomes that if a single pair of hands refuses to do its work, then the mouth goes huzgry, or, what is worse, the work is done by other hands. In the one case, the supply failing, an inconvenience is suffered, and the man dies; in the other he cats and wears the earnest of another man's work, and so a wrong blunts the senses, and chills the affections. It makes the The law of nature is this, " If a man will not man a spinning jenny, or a ploughing machine, and not a shall he cat." Still further, God has so beau- "a being of large discourse, that looks before and after."

man's duty, when faithfully done, there is a satisfaction and which every man went forward towards the true end he was state of things. Duty and Delight travel the same road, senses, towards perfection in wisdom, virtue, affection, and things, in respect to this matter, has no such excellencies religion,—labor would never interfere with the culture of that it should not be changed. Thus the kindness of our Thus his business would be really his calling. The diversity friends, the love of our children, is of itself worth a thou of gifts is quite equal to the diversity of work to be done, sand times all the pains we take on their account. Labor, There is some one thing which each man can do with plea-The young duck does not more naturally betake itself to the water, than the boy to the work which goes on around him. There is some work, which even the village sluggard and the city fop love to do, and that they only can do well.—
These two latter facts show that labor, in some dogree, is no less a pleasure than a duty, and prove that man is not by nature a lazy animal who is forced by Hunger to dig and spin.

Yet there are some who count labor a curse and a punishment. They regard the necessity of work, as the greatest evil brought on us by the 'Fall;' as a curse that will cling to our last sand. Many submit to this yoke, and toil, and saye, in hope to leave their posterity out of the reach of this.

In labor as in all things beside, moderation is the law.

save, in hope to leave their posterity out of the reach of this primitive curse.

Others, still more foelish, regard it as a disgrace. Young men—the children of honest parents, who, living by their manly and teil-hardened hands, lear up the burthen of the world on their shoulders, and cat with thankful hearts their daily bread, won in the sweat of their face—are ashamed of their fathers' occupation, and forsaking the plough, the children of the form, seek a livelihood in what is generalized in such circumstances that they are ignorant, vicious, and without God? Certainly zot they. Now it is as notoric their fathers are placed in such circumstances that they are ignorant, vicious, and without God? Certainly zot they. Now it is as notoric In labor as in all things beside, moderation is the law As society advances in refinement, more laisoppointed at the outset.

It were to be wished that this notion of labor being dishas cause of complaint, for the man's desire is allayed by his own work. Thus if Absalom wishes for sweet cakes,

the ability to be idle as the most desirable and honorable burthen of the world, an evil is produced quite unknown in They glory in being the Mouth that consumes, not a simpler state of life, and a man of but common capacities resthetic, and religious improvement. He cannot look at e him for it. Active men must make a shamefaced excuse enough in New England, as all men know who have made world. In certain countries men are distinct nonzonald, not two classes, the men who work and the men who rule, families, while from others, equally well-gifted and faithful, and degrading. It is the slate's duty to plough, said a Heathen poet, and a freeman's business to enjoy at leisure the
fruit of that ploughing. It is a remnant of these barbarous
fruit of that ploughing. It is a remnant of those barbarous
this life of work begins so early, that the man has no fund of times, when all labor was performed by serfs and bondmen, this life of work begins so early, that the man has no fund of sisting irregular banks.

But this notion, that labor is disgractful, conflicts as sharply his hours of toil. To this man the blessed night is for nowith our political institutions, as it does with common sense, and the law God has writ on man. An old author, centuries before Christ, was so far enlightened on this point, as to see the true dignity of manual work, and to say, "God is well pleased with honest works; he suffers the laboring man, who plungly the careful be made and the law and thus reach the laboring man. How can be do this while so large a part of his Judiciary Committee of the Senate, that a bill has been instead of the service pleased with honest works; he suffers the laboring man, who ploughs the earth by night and day, to call his life most noble. If he is good and true, he offers continual sacrification food, and is not so lustrous in his dress as in his heart."

Manual labor is a blessing and a dignity. But to state the case on its least avorable issue, admit it were both a disgressing and a dignity against the greater part of men are debased and belittled, shortened of the seen by the Report of the planting of a man. How can he do this while so large a part of his judiciary Committee of the Senate, the tax bill he seen by the Report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the special is spent in unmitigated work? Traily he cannot fill the proper of the seen by the Report of the subject of a man. How can he do this while so large a part of his spent in unmitigated work? Traily he cannot fill the seen by the Report of the seen by th grace and a curse, would a true man desire to escape it for half their days, and half their excellence, so that you are exempts household furnitare, not exceeding one hundred himself, and leave the curse to fall on other men? Certaisly surprised to find a man well educated whose whole life is and fifty dollars in value, from levy and sale under execuhard work. Thus what is the exception in nature, through our porversity becomes the rule with man. Every Black-that the bill is confined to sales under execution, and that labor were inteful, as the proud would have us believe, then | bird is a black-bird just as God designs; but how many men | the amount is not extended somewhat farther. Every arguthey who bear its burthens, and feed and clothe the human | are only bodies ? If a man is placed in such circumstances, | ment so eloquently urged in the Report of Mr. Sibley in race, and fetch and carry for them, should be honored as that he can use only his hands, they only become broad and our judgment applies with equal force to distress warrants those have always been who defend society in war. If it be glorious, as the world fancies, to repel a human foe, how much more is he to be honored who stands up when Want comes upon us, like an armed man, and puts him to rout!— worst of circumstances, who have redeemed themselves ald fancy the world was mad, when it bowed in reve- from them, and obtained an excellence of intellectual growth, has kept starvation from that poor man's wife and children. which is worthy of wonder; but these are exceptions to the general rule; men gifted at birth with a power almost super-

uman. It is not from exceptions we are to frame the law. Now to put forward the worst possible aspect of the case. d at this sacrifice, which is the best-that the work should be done, as now, and seven-tenths of men and women unmanly life, or that less of this work be done, and, for the sake of a wide-spread and generous culture, we sleep less softly, dine on humbler food, dwell in mean houses, and wear leather like George Fox? There is no doubt what answer Common Sense, Reason, and Christianity would give to this question, for wisdom, virtue, and manhood are as much better than sumptuous dinners, fine apparel, and splendid houses, as the Soul is better than the Senses. But as yet we are slaves. The senses overlay the soul. We serve tion-brass and mahogany, beef and porter. The class of Mouths oppresses the class of Hands, for the strongest and most nubial nest that is to shelter them and their children, prove plainly enough their thraidom to the senses, when such an outlay of upholstery and joiners' work is demanded, and so little is required that appeals to Reason, Imagination, and Faith. Yet when the mind demands little besides time, why prepare so pompously for the senses, that she cannot have this, but must be cheated of her due! One might fancy he heard the stones cry out of the wall, in many a house, and say to the foolish people who tenant their dwalling .- "O, ye fools, is it from the work of the joiner, and the craft of these who are cuaning in stucco and paint, and are skilful to weave and to spin, and work in marble and mortar, that system of oppression to a condition so low that even his deyou expect satisfaction and rest for your souls, while ye make no provision for what is noblest and immortal within you? But ye also have your reward!" The present state of

STANZAS. EY E. W. B. CANNING.

'The forests of Brazil are filled with aromatic plants, whose per-fumes are often wafted many leagues to sea.'—Malte Brun.

To the billow-borne pilgrim, Alone on the seas, How sweet comes the perfume Of land with the breeze! Of land with the offers.

'T is the breath of a summer,
Eternal in prime—
The kindliest fragrance
Of sun gladdened clime.

Those wanderings of sweetness, How welcome they are! That tell of a country. Unseen and afar Like the morning, their advent Doth usher a smile,

And the rover's heart dances In joyance the while. To cheer his lone vigil At midnight, they tell Of meadow and mountain, Of forest and sell; 'Till his eye o'er the Ocean

Forgetteth to roam, And he walks in his slumber The fields of his home.

Thus, oft on Life's billow,
With bark tempest-driven,
The voyager fancies
The breathings of Heaven.
The Past and the Present Remembering no more, He meets, in his visious,

The world that's before. New-Yorker. Stockbridge, Mass.

ARRIVAL OF MR. SPARKS .- Among the passengers in the all of them exact a grave and cautious deliberation. in buckram who did not work. The Sophomore in a small college is a shamed of his father who wears a blue frock, and fraud and lies, or by inheriting the result of these qualities countryman, Mr. Sparks, the principal object of whose voyage to Europe was to procure original materials relating to I stand-and this I beg leave to do in the language of our the history of America. We understand that his success has more than answered his expectations. He has been absent tained in an answer of the latter to a similar question put to stantly employed in making researches in the public offices stantly employed in making researches in the public offices and libraries of England and France. By the courtesy of the Governments of both those countries, Mr. S. has been this speech delivered at Dayton. 'There is not, in the Contribution of the countries of the coun trates quite plantly time foods for the plantly important in their historical character. he has likewise taken much pains to ascertain the original which are necessary and proper to carry into effect the grantsources of American History previously to that period. We ed powers." are glad to learn that these are numerous and well preserved. From the public archives, as well as from the British Musum, and the Royal Library in Paris, he has procured copies of some curious and highly interesting manuscripts relative to the first settlements of this country. On a former occasion Mr. S. was engaged abroad more than a year in the same pursuits. The results have been seen in the works which be [Boston Daily Advertiser. has since published.

> NEW PLAN OF COURTSHIP .- At a wedding, recently celeebrated, were present some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons, they generally concurred in regarding us undesirable—the 'unengaged. One of the gentlemen of the party suspected the prevalen among them of feelings that might easily be exchanged for others infinitely more fixed and agreeable. He accordingly proposed the choosing of a President, a person worthy of all afidence, whose duty it should be to receive from each individual a folded paper inscribed with the name of the personal handing it in, and also with the name of another person of the other sex whom the first would be willing to marry. The President, in addition to the restraints of his own sense of honor, was to be put under a solemn pledge of eternal secresy. All refusing to accede to the proposition were for the time to leave the room. Those whose choice was rect-rocal -that is, whose papers contained the same two name were to be privately informed; while the selections of the others were to remain undisclosed. The result was that the trial was made: all shared in the experiment, and eleven couples were found to have made themselves happy—and their several unions were afterward consummated

> A SIMILE.—Impure people resemble streams, which deposit their mud only where they wind their way between re-

and exemption from toil was the exclusive sign of the freeborn. acquired knowledge on which to leaw for mental support in EXEMPTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FROM

The suggestion that the exemption in case of distress warrants might tend to throw obstacles in the way of the poorer classes in procuring tenements is, in our judgement, unfounded. We do not believe that landlords are more destitute of human sympathies and charities than other classes in community. Besides, it is as much the interest of landlords to have their buildings occupied, as it is the interest of the grocer, the butcher, or the baker, to sell the provisions in which he deals. We have long looked upon the partial legal enactments in favor of landlords as relies of the feudal system, at variance with the genius and spirit of all our in-stitutions. And while we do not desire to see sudden innovations introduced that might affect vested rights, we shall gladly welcome every safe and moderate change that may do away with all proscriptive abuses.

We cannot permit ourselves to believe that either branch of the Legislature will hesitate in passing the law in ques-tion—we hope with an amendment including distress war-Society can lose nothing by elevating the condition of the

laboring classes. Wealth tiself becomes insecure—the bal-ances of the social fabric—the pillars upon which law, or-der and civilization rest will be overthrown and crumble to ruin, when the populace become wretched and degraded. What produced the convulsions that shook the Roman Commonwealth to its centre during the civil and servile wars prior to Julius Caesar? Was it not that the iron heel of the aristocracy had crushed the spirit of the Roman people, and by the destruction of every thing like free labor, reduced the Roman citizen to the condition of a pauper fed from the public granaries! In vain that citizen was ap-pealed to, in the hour of danger, to defend his hearth and household gods! He had no hearth—no household gods to defend! Who strewed flowers on the grave of Nero? We are told it was those who had been reduced by a merciless pravity could not afflict them, and who justly looked upon History is fruitful in examples of him as their avenger! the inevitable evils that result to society from oppressions visited under color of unjust laws upon the poor. The benefits of civil liberty and social tranquility can only be secured by throwing the protecting argis of the law around the rights and happiness of the lower classes. It is for them that legislation is most required. The rich and the powerful can always find means to protect themselves. Not so the poor. The fluctuations of the times are constantly bringing evils to their condition that demand the interposition of the Legislature. And never more than now. While the embarrassments of the Commercial World and the de-rangements of the Currency call for special and extraordin-ary acts of forbearance toward the Banks and Moneyed Institutions of the country, shall not the Poor, whose distrescess arising from the same causes are more immediate and in-tense, be heard when they plead for the small boon now asked of the Legislature ?—[Albany Evening Journal.

VIEWS OF SENATOR PRESTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN REPLY TO THE QUESTION OF THE EDISTO MEETING.

COLUMBIA, April 14, 1841. Sir, I have had the honor to receive your note inclosing the proceedings of a meeting of " the inhabitants of St. John's, Colleton." The portion of the proceedings which purports to be founded on a rumor concerning my sentiments and position in the Senate of the United States, concludes with a categorical question, whether I intend to vote for a charter The reinstitution of a United States Bank presents a very

complex question, both of principle and detail, and must, in my judgement, depend upon a careful consideration of a vast variety of circumstances, existing at the moment it is propo-sed. Its very constitutionality must depend upon the actual condition of the country-and were even that conceded, the organization presents so many important difficulties, that it would be unsafe to venture on any conclusion, until a definite and complete project be presented. The amount of capital-the mode of obtaining that capital

-the place where the bank is to be established-its management and control-and, above all, the financial emerger of the country at the moment when it is proposed-each and In advance, therefore, I can answer the interrogatory pro-

pounded, only by announcing the general principle on which him during the late Presidential canvass.

into effect without resorting to such an institution. The Conprincipally devoted to the period of the Revolution; but stitution confers on Congress, in express terms, all powers Now if 'the powers granted' could not be carried into effect without in orporating a bank, then it becomes necessary and proper,' and of course expedient-a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation."

I have only to add that the creative necessity should be

palpable and overruling.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, your ob't servant.

WM. C. PRESTON.

Jos. E. JENEINS, Esq. Chairman, &c. &c.

Accident-On Monday a young man named McDonald, in Boston, firing at a target, on the door of a bake-house, from the inside, with a gan heavily loaded with shot, severely wounded a woman passing in the street at the time. He had previously had some misunderstanding with her, and was therefore taken to the Police Office; in default of \$1000 bail he was committed for examination.

IT Simmons, the murderer of Reed, in Boston, was examined at the Police Court on Saturday last. The evidence of his guilt was decisive, and he was committed, without privilege of bail, to await the issue of the wounds inflicted on Read, who has since died.

IP An individual has been arrested in Cincinnati in an attempt to set fire to a Livery Stable in that city.

Mons. Alexander Vattemare is now in Boston zealously engng d in prosecuting the great objects for which he visited this country.